REGISTERED No. 4—1876

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,108—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,405 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. HEADMAN, as above, on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1878.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 25th April 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 30th idem. for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "UMBALLA," 840 Tons, 130 H. P. Commander R. L. TURNER, on SATURDAY, the 20th April 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Injagaum, Bimlipatam, Cudjingapatam, Calingapatam, Pallore Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE, Intercharging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "VINGORLA," 578 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on THURSDAY, the 25th April 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE FAO, BUSHEHR, and occasionally at HARIRI and MOHOMRAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "PACHUMBA," 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. MELVILLE, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Yerawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. "VINGORLA," 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th April 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

At fortnightly intervals.

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100	300	May	29
*EYDALL HALL	2,703	350	June	15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June	29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300		*At fortnightly intervals.
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	350		
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	350	Building.	

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 30 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.
Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.
Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.
or Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
INDIA	2,339	500	April	29
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	"	8
EUROPA	2,277	424		
ITALIA	2,345	424		At fortnightly intervals.
OLYMPIA	2,059	424		

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples.....Rs. 400
To Liverpool.....,, 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 30 per cent. on the Return Fare.
or Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH

BY TAKING

HOCKING'S

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless, and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative*, according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in ll cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hockin Wilson and Co., 38, Duke St., Manchester Square, London.

AGENTS.

BOMBAY: MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.
CALCUTTA: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	1878.
(e) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd April
— BANGALORE	2963	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(e) HINDUSTAN	2143	500	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
— CHINA	2916	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(e) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	20th do
— KASHGAR	2941	450	E. J. Baker	27th do
(e) VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	31st do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above, ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	29th April Monday.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	13th May.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart.	24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *vid* Southampton	,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

VESSELS.	CAPT.	DISP. TONS.	H.P.	
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 10th May 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th ,, ,,

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE		1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE		1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entreés, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee.....Rs 2

TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad Re. 1

TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN.....Re. 1

TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST.....Re. 1

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 P.M.....Re. 1

BOARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, per month. Rs. 60

BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do. ,, 20

BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do. ,, 25

BOARDERS—For Dinner only do. ,, 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.

TEMPLE BAR.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Avelling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sookie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held positively on the 29th April 1878.

Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.

Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.

The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members:—

MR. W. A. SMITH.
,, W. WATSON.
,, SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
,, P. DORABJEE.
,, D. HORMUSJEE.
,, GOPALROW VISHWANATH.

Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.

Applications for Tickets after the 15th April, 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned at Lanowli and to Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

NINE MORE GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS.

5,000 RUPEES TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

THIS MAMMOTH COMPANY

HAVING completed their engagements with the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur and the Gaekwar of Baroda, has a few spare days open, and has decided to give some strictly first class Circus entertainments. The Tent will be refitted in a most comfortable manner, with the seats close up to the arena, giving a good view of the performance to all visitors. The Programmes will be most select, embracing many new and salient features, and will *present* during the 7 days, to the audiences

GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF Rs. 5,000, commencing

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 20TH, ending

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 27TH.

On no occasion will more Tickets be sold than there is seating accommodation for.

POPULAR PRICES! POPULAR PRICES!!

Private Boxes to Seat 8	Rs. 30
,, ,, ,, 4	,, 15
Dress Circle	,, 3
Stalls	,, 2
Parquette	,, 1
Pit	,, 8

Box Office open from 10 o'clock a. m. to 5 p. m. for the sale of tickets to all part of the Circus. Also at Temple Bar, Fort.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SURGEON to proceed in the S. S. ASSYRIA to England, leaving Kurrachee on 4th May, 1878. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 19th April 1878.

A LADY EXPERIENCED in TUITION, arriving in Bombay at the end of the summer, desires an engagement as RESIDENT GOVERNESS in an English Protestant family. She would be able to give a THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION in all its branches with MUSIC and FRENCH. A liberal Salary required. Address MISS KATE WEALL, Embden St. Schools, Greenheys, Manchester.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 3,00,000 lbs. of DRY GRASS and for compressing it into Bales of 200 lbs each, and also for GUNNY BAGS, will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at 3 p. m. on the 30th instant. Full particulars can be learnt and Schedules obtained at his Office.

R. CLARKE, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 19th April 1878.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at 2 p. m. on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, for the supply of about 3,000 SETS OF CLOTHING for NATIVE TROOPS and 1,200 for FOLLOWERS.

Schedules and any information can be obtained on application at his Office.

R. CLARKE, Lieut. Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 19th April 1878.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain SERRA, ARRIVED in harbour on the 18th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of a QUANTITY of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Piece Goods, Wearing Apparel, Boxes of Candles, Bags of Rice, Tobacco, Hardware, Glass and Earthenware, and other Miscellaneous Articles, will be held at the Town Custom House on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant.

The sale will commence punctually at 1 p.m., and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, F. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 17th April 1878.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING:—

DE LA RUE'S Plain Stationery of all sizes.
Do. Repped Do. Do.
Do. Wedding Do. Do.
Do. Mourning Do. Do.
Do. Playing Cards

Chesterman's's Measuring Tapes and Chains.
Windsor and Newton's Colour Boxes.
Elliott's and others' Mathematical Instrument Cases.
Thurston's Billiard Balls, made of African ivory.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce, Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

"Red Lancer," a bright chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a beautifully topped horse, up to 14 stone, has been ridden with troops. Rs. 700.

"Snowdon," a grey Waler gelding, 6 years old, 15-3 high, a first class charger, perfectly quiet under fire, up to weight. Rs. 850.

"Jenny," a bay Waler mare, 6 years, 15-1½ high, well bred, good looking and carries herself well. Rs. 850.

"Viking," a very handsome chesnut Waler gelding, 15-1½ high, a cavalry charger, perfectly quiet, and a good fencer.

A chesnut Arab gelding, 7 years, 14-3 high, a trained Cavalry charger, a good pigsticker, and carries a lady. Rs. 700.

A grey Gulf Arab horse, 9 years, 15 hands, goes well in harness, and is a good saddle horse. Rs. 350.

A fine-bitten grey Arab, 9 years, 14-1½ high, strong, and compactly built, goes in all harness, and is a good saddle horse. Rs. 400.

A well-bred roan Australian gelding, 14-2, has very pretty action, and fast in harness. Rs. 500.

Byculla Veterinary Stables, Bombay, April 20, 1878.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manilla and Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use

BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.

Bengal Chatni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste:

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

A great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
FORT AND BYCULLA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES—Visitors to the Camp at Coorla during the Holidays will find REFRESHMENTS and LUNCH ready at a moment's notice.

FOR SALE at Vehar, &c. about 2 lacs Bundles of Hay, to be removed by the purchaser. Apply to Mr. Anundrao Hurishunkur, at Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co.

LOST, on WEDNESDAY last, near Jamsetjee's Hospital, Byculla, a small SANDY COLOURED TERRIER BITCH, long ears and curly tail. A Reward will be given to any one bringing the same to Smith's Boarding House, Mazagon

BAND NOTICE FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE BAND.—WANTED a SITUATION as BAND MASTER in the Navy or Marine Band. Good references of former services. Address As. De R., care of Mr. BROOKES, Clerk Byculla Church, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in Cut, 14 As. per lb. SWISS CONDENSED MILK, just received, 8 Annas per Tin. J. PEARSE, 21, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE, WITH THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST, Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls.....each	4 4
Do. Double do. ,,	3 8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2 0

BATS.

All Cane.....each	12 0
Treble do. ,,	11 0
Double do. ,,	10 0
Single do. ,,	8 8
Double Whalebone ,,	10 8
Single Do. ,,	9 8
Match, best selected ,,	7 0
Do. do. for practice ,,	5 8
Presentation with silver plate ,,	16 0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4 0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated.....per pair	6 8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7 8
Do. Chamois Skin	6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points	8 0
Do. Plain Ash	5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.....each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards.....each	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8
Scoring Sheets.....per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0 12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets.....Rs. 72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats.....each	8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz.....Rs. 3-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9 8

RACKET KIT.

By JEFFRIES AND MALINGS.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14 0
Do. Balls.....per dozen	1 8
Do. Gut Strings.....per set	3 8
Fives Bats.....each	1 8
Fives Balls.....per dozen	4 0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10 0
Do. Presses	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from.....Rs. 40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats.....each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4 0 to	6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom.....each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4 8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets	12 0
Single Sticks.....per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ,,	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ,,	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin.....per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6 8
Do. do. No. 5	7 0
Do. do. No. 6	8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to	3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ,,	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ,,	1 0
Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.	

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

MONTHLY RATES.

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY.

Position of Room.	One Person in one Room.	Two Persons in one Room.	Position of Room.
TOP FLOOR	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR	,, 140	,, 260	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR	,, 170	,, 290	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR	,, 200	,, 350	FIRST FLOOR.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.

TOP FLOOR	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR	,, 130	,, 230	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR	,, 140	,, 250	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR	,, 150	,, 270	FIRST FLOOR.

THESE TERMS INCLUDE APARTMENTS, BOARD, & BATHS.
THE PARTITION WALLS HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO CEILING.
DAILY MESSING WITHOUT APARTMENTS, Rs. 75 PER MENSEM.
THE DAILY RATES ARE THE SAME ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Esplanade, Bombay, 1st March 1878.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

SCHNAPPS.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. The Price, duty paid, is as follows:—

17 8.....Per Cash.....18 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Bampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HOTELS.

GARBUT HOTEL,
GARBUT HALL, MATHERAN.

ONE of the most elevated Bungalows in Matheran and commands a very pleasant view.

BRANCH of the POONA HOTEL. BAZAR SUPPLIES received direct from BOMBAY and POONA DAILY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 19TH APRIL 1878.

MARKET closed for the Easter holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP MARY P. KITCHEN, 1,062 tons, Captain T. Hughes, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE S. S. ALGITHA, 1,218 tons, Captain W. Barwise, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE SHIP NEUVA PROVIDENCIA, 94, tons, Captain A. de Duo, sailed yesterday for Havre via Tellicherry with a general cargo.

THE SHIP BOLTON ABBEY, 1,195 tons, Captain J. Glover, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from Calcutta, 26th Feb, with a cargo of rice.

THE S. S. NELLIE MARTIN, 1,186 tons, Captain J. R. Fox, sailed on Thursday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Reames and 3 children as passengers.

THE S. S. JHELUM 1,287 tons, Captain E. V. Pashley, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Cardiff, 16th March, with a cargo of 2,106 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Boyts and Co.

THE SHIP HEURIETTA, 1,065 tons, Captain W. Kelly, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Sunderland, 1st December, with a cargo of 1,092 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE S. S. CERVIN, 1,241 tons, Captain R. Taylor, sailed on Tuesday for Havre and London with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Peal, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and infant, Mr. Maidment and Mr. Davis.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain F. G. Hay, sailed on Thursday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. O'Brien, Col. Waddington, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Bryant and child, and 55 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. BANGALORE, 1,309 tons Captain G. E. Stead, which arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from Aden and Suez, brought the English Mails and the following cargo:—247 packages piece goods, 135 bales twist, 65 packages colour, 20 cases beads, 3 cases soap, 8 cases tobacco, 6 cases candles, 2 packages glassware, 2 boxes gold, 21 boxes specie, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Henrietta	Kelly	Sunderland, Dec 1.
	Bolton Abbey.....	Grey	Calcutta, Feb 26.
18	Jeranos (s)	Pashley	Cardiff, Mar 16.
	Arabia (s).....	Serra	Genoa, Mar 24.
	Akola (s)	Hay	Kurrachee, Apr 13.
19	Isabella	Merriman	Mauritius, Feb 9.
	Oribe	Hoare	Mauritius, Feb 26.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
18	Cervin (s).....	Taylor	Havre and London.
	Nellie Martin(s)...	Fox	Liverpool.
	Algitha (s)	Barwise	Calcutta.
	Akola (s)	Hay	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Frankfurt Hall	Kirkbride	Portland.
	Vestal	Nacoda	Mozambique.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Mary P Kitchen, Hughes, to Moulmein.
Ship Neuva Providencia, Duo, to Havre.

The Steamer Bangalore to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
14	Brasilian (.)	Smith ..... Tuticorin, Apr 6.
	Flamingo (s)	Dowly ..... London, Feb 28.
	Somali (.)	Reline ..... Bombay, Apr 6.
	D. of Buccleuch(s)...	Whittle ..... Calicut, Apr I.
	Futtialla (s).....	Macaulay ..... Bombay.
15	Sachia (s).....	Wilson ..... Bombay, Apr 5.
	D. of Lancaster(s)...	Russell ..... Calicut, Apr 8.
	Counsellor (s).....	Sutton .....
	Langshaw (s)	Sam ..... Singapore, Apr 6.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 14—Steamer Borrowdale.
Apr. 15—Steamers Ava, Ben Venue and Mecca. A barque (numbers undistinguishable.)

PASSENGERS.

Per Futtialla—Mr Alexander, Mr Moore, Mrs Omeon, 2 Misses Omeon, and Mr Groaves.

MADRAS.

April.	ARRIVAL.	
15	Dulcimer	False Point.

Apr.	DEPARTURES.	
15	Armenia	False Point.
16	Lugar.....	Guam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ardenclutha—675 cwts rapeseed, Odhowjee Nuthoo; 182 cwts coir yarn, Runchordass Khetsey.
India s—1022 t cotton, myrabolams, G Gahagon; 50 bales rags and 13 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 60 bales wool, Premchundass and Co; 90 bales wool, Shamjee Vorjee; 25 bales cotton, Moojee Nussanjee; 225 bales cotton, Framjee Cowasjee.
Allanton s—45 cwts coir yarn and 22½ cwts dry ginger, Morarjee Natha; 125 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—14 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co; 140 cwts coffee, Runchordass Purshotumdass; 10 cases fishmaws, Alladin Baboo; 20 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, Rujlally Allyruza; 30½ cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Hajee Esse; 5½ cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Curim Fuckeerbhoy; 2,500 cwts rapeseed, Khilla Nizam and Co; 25 bales skins, Esmail Russool; 17 bales hides, Meetha Munjee; 14 bales hides and 35 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 212 cwts cuscus roots and 25 cwts coolfa roots, Fuckeermahamed Munjee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Tamora s—1,203 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—14 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—800 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—500 bales twis', David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 18th April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·887
Temperature of the Air.....	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·1
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·799
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 6).	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ..	88·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8·30 a.m.)..	77·2
General Direction of wind.....	N, W, NNW, ESE, SSE, W, WNW, WSW, SW, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	168.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Chalmers, Lieut Col, 14th Lancers, on leave, from Peshawar.
Haines, Surg Major, from leave, from Matheran.
Wilson, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Lyrons, 2nd Lieut, 40th Regt, to join, from England.
O'Donel, Surg Major, from furlough, from England.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 18.

Walter, Major, 12th Bombay N I, on leave, from Surat.
Thatcher, Lieut, 28th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.
Plant, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Lockyer, Capt, R A on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Birch, Major, 9th Bombay N I, from leave, from Matheran

DEPARTURE.—APRIL 18.

O' Brien, Surg Major, to join, to Kurrachee.
Sinclair, Lieut, 1st Belooch Regt, to join, to Hydrabad, Sind.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS

(Bombay Government Gazette, April 18)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgeon-Major D W Trimnell, Madras Medical Establishment.

With reference to General Order by the Government of India, dated 1st February 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, with the sanction of Government, in direct that the following rule, which is in force in the Bengal Presidency, shall also be applicable to the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Bombay Native Army who attain their pensionable service after the 1st April 1878:—"No Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officer, who has not been disabled on actual service, shall be entitled to the pension of the rank he may hold when invalided or pensioned, unless he shall have served in that rank for three complete years. Should he have served a shorter period, he will be entitled only to the pension of the next lower grade, provided that his united service in the rank he held, when invalided and in the next inferior grade, amounts together to full three years."

Assistant Apothecary John Lawrence, Bombay Medical Establishment, is granted leave of absence for three months on medical certificate, to remain near the sea coast.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 3rd April:—Surgeons Seramji Nesarvanjee Koyaji, Henry Bruce Jarvis, Kaikhoso Sorabji Nariman.

The services of Lieut W A Plant, R A, are placed at the disposal of Government, for employment on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Lieut W A Plant, R A, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain E S Walcott, Infantry; Colonel Sir L Pelly, KCB, KCSI, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut H A Vincent, Staff Corps, 1 month, private affairs.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed to retire from the service from the date specified:—Surgeon-Major T E P Martin, 1st June.

The undermentioned Officer having completed 12 years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain:—Lieut R S Simpson.

H E the Hon Sir Richard Temple, Bart., GCSI., CIE., has been pleased to accept the office of Honorary Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate:—Surgeon A H Hughes, M D, Bombay Medical Establishment.

Captain A Mayne, 3rd Light Cavalry, performed the duties of Assistant Quarter Master General, Mhow Division of the Army, from 12th March to 8th April.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut D G Mackenzie, Staff Corps, Adjutant 2nd Regiment Sind Horse.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev C F H Johnston, M A, Chaplain of Colaba, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 22nd instant.

The Rev H W Bagnell, B A, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Col ba during the absence of the Rev Mr Johnstone on privilege leave.

The Rev W Clark, M A, Chaplain at Kurrachee, is granted subsidiary leave.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R H Vincent is appointed to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during the absence of Sir Frank Souter, Kt, CSI, on privilege leave, or until futher orders.

Mr T Mills is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during such time as Mr Vincent may act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or unti. further orders.

Major W F Tweedie, District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 4th May next.

Mr W J Holland is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kaira District during the absence of Major LaTouche on privilege leave, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr J. G. Maney, on special Duty, Salt Department in Sind, with the powers of a Collector under the said Act.

Mr J Griffiths, Decorative Artist in the Sir J J School of Art, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from such date in May next as he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H M Gibbs to be Cotton Inspector for Khandesh on a salary of Rs 600 per mensem, with travelling allowance, vice Mr Wilkinson, deceased.

Mr J Davies is confirmed in the appintment of Cotton Inspector at Dhulia on a salary of Rs 350 per mensem, with travelling allowance.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C P B Wilbahire to act as Second Assistant Collector from the date of Mr J Monteath's taking over charge of the appointment of Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H A Acworth to act as Extra First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kaira for the Panch Mahals, Collector of Stamp Revenue, and Agent to the Governor in the Panch Mahals, until Mr W Woodward takes over charge of the appointment on the expiry of his three months' privilege leave.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has allowed Mr J L Johnston, Second Assistant Collector, Tanna, an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

Mr H T Ommaney, Acting Second Assistant Collector of Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and a half.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary Conway has been appointed to the Civil Medical duties as Nasik during the absence of Honorary Surgeon Munday on leave, or until further orders.

Professor J Georgio passed an examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard on the 13th instant.

Mr G Chambers, Superintendent Government Observatory, Colaba, having returned to the Presidency on the 10th instant, the unexpired portion of his furlough from the 10th to 14th instant, is cancelled.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W G Fedder on Special Duty in connection with the License Tax.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter ..... 24th, 7h. 24'4m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
	April.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat.	20	5 41	6 16	{ 0 36 m 1 36 a	6 59 m 7 34 a
Sun	21 Easter Sunday.	5 40	6 17	{ 1 17 m 2 22 a	7 41 a 8 21 a
Mon.	22	5 40	6 17	{ 2 1 m 3 14 a	8 26 m 9 16 a
Tues.	23	5 39	6 17	{ 2 49 m 4 11 a	9 13 m 10 22 a
Wed.	24	5 38	6 18	{ 3 56 m 5 17 a	10 14 m 11 45 a
Th.	25 St. Mark.	5 38	6 18	{ 5 22 m 6 26 a	11 27 m .....
Fri.	26	5 37	6 18	{ 7 3 m 7 32 a	1 11 m 0 50 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.

N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

KERR—April 18th, James Kerr, Esq., late I. N., Chief Engineer, Turret Ships Magdala and Abyssinia, aged 49 years.
PURCELL—April 3rd, at Panchganni, Captain H. Purcell, Bombay Invalid Establishment, aged 73 years and 9 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORBES—April 6th, at Sylhet, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Henry T. Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
HENDERSON—April 6th, at Rawal Pindi, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon-Major G Henderson, M D, Civil Surgeon, prematurely, of a daughter still-born.
JOSCELINE—March 21st, at Beawur, the wife of D Joscelyne, Civil Engineer, of a daughter.
PITTS—April 13th, at Kurchuna Station, Allahabad District, the wife of Mr C W H Pitts, P W Inspector, E I Railway, of a daughter.
WESTERHOUT—April 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. B. Westerhout, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GALIFFE—March 28th, at Chinsurah, John Frederick Galiffe aged 56 years.
HOLFORD—April 9th, at Agra, of bronchitis, Allan Charles, son of Mr C H Holford, Inland Customs Department, aged 1 year.
JONES—April 15th, Madras, John Jones, Esq, of the firm of Messrs Binny & Co, aged 41.
LEPPER—April 12th, Calcutta, Mr W Lepper, of the Customs Preventive Service, aged 45 years.
LYELL—April 16th, at Lucknow, Ellen, the beloved wife of Thomas Lovell, Chief Engineer, O. and R. Railway.
MAITLAND—April 2nd, at Shillong, of acute dysentery, Captain W G Maitland, H Ms 44th Sylhet Light Infantry.
MELVILLE—March 25th, at Meerut, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Swinton Melville.
SANDERSON—April 3rd, at Meerut, Charlotte, the infant son of Mr and Mrs A. Sanderson, aged 3 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1878.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE cannot be held responsible for the misconstruction put by some club-house gossips on the few guarded sentences which fell from him the day that the House of Commons broke up for the holidays. The Chancellor of the Exchequer merely said that the state of affairs was "not hopeless"; and in mere courtesy he could do no less, seeing that Germany is still actively engaged in endeavouring to bring about an accommodation between England and Russia. The representative of the British Government could not say frankly, in his place in the House of Commons, that he knew this attempt at mediation must fail, though he could not but feel in his heart that success was unattainable. Germany is really disqualified to act as mediator, because the dispute arises out of the charge brought by England against Russia, that the latter Power has broken her word and violated the public law of Europe by acquiring the exclusive control over what was the Turkish Empire, and Prince Bismarck and the official papers of Berlin have already said in the frankest way that Germany is not prepared to maintain the law, and that what Russia has done may be pardoned, since by consenting to dismantle the Danubian fortresses and to open the Dardanelles she provides against undue meddling with German interests. England, then, cannot count on German support for her own interests, which require the withdrawal of Russia from positions securing to the Emperor Alexander the supremacy of the East; and anyone who has studied the negotiations closely must long ago have come to the conclusion that neither Russia nor England can now make any real concession without dishonour. The instinct of self-preservation alone would keep the British Government, at such a crisis, from giving way; for the English people, patient as they usually are, would assuredly hang on the nearest lamp post a Minister who dared to betray the country by concluding a dishonourable peace. There was one expression in the telegram summarising Sir Stafford Northcote's remarks, which cannot easily be understood. He is reported to have said that the Government was waiting for another Turkish circular. Perhaps Mr. Layard had held out hopes that Turkey would venture to entreat English protection against the demands of Russia. If such hopes were entertained, they have now been disappointed; for the Prime Minister who was friendly to England has been expelled from office, and the new Ministry consists of men who are favourable to an alliance with Russia, because, they contend,—and not without reason, —what is lost is lost and cannot be recovered, but, if England interferes, perhaps the Sultan will lose even the remnants which are left of his former dominions.

There is nothing inconsistent in the conduct of the Ministry, if they strenuously continue their preparations for war, while not refusing to listen to the last word that even a false friend may wish to say in favour of the maintenance of peace. They are showing only common prudence in resolving to make ready for action all the military resources of the Empire. One breathes more freely while remembering that the Reserves have now been called out, and that all the regular army in the United Kingdom, thus reinforced, can be despatched to the East with an expedition unknown in former wars. The precautionary measure of sending an Indian contingent to Malta is equally reasonable, and cannot in itself give Russia any just cause of offence. Malta has no doubt been chosen as the destination of this force, because the expedition is now only a movement of British troops from in part of the Empire to another. Of course, it cannot be intended to keep Indian cavalry regiments at Malta; but no Power can object to the action of the British Government in sending to that station any troops it has at its disposal in either the West or the East. We have for our own part always contended that there are grave objections to the employment of Asiatic mercenaries in European warfare, especially by a Power which sets herself up to be the champion of civilization, but, if anything could convert one to an opposite view, it is the enthusiasm manifested by the sepoys of the native regiments under orders for active service. A Government may well hesitate before deciding on moral grounds not to use such a splendid force. We are assured that, when the men of the 9th Bombay N. I. were inspected by the doctors the other day to see if they were fit to go beyond sea, their only anxiety was to conceal any ailments they might have, and the entreaties of those declared to be disqualified that they might be allowed to go with their comrades were most urgent and painful. Out of nearly 800 as fine men as any officer would wish to command only about 60 are to be left behind, and their places will be quickly filled by volunteers. With such a spirit existing in the Native army, we need not fear that the Russians will be able to despise England's Indian sepoys.

THE Dhond and Manmar line is the first important work that the State Railway Department of this Presidency has constructed without availing itself of the agency of a guaranteed company; and the Bombay Government feels justifiably proud of the successful way in which this experiment has been carried to completion. Sir Richard Temple boasted perhaps somewhat indiscreetly of the triumph his Government had won in doing, entirely unaided, a work which private enterprise, as represented by the G. I. P. Railway Company, had refused to undertake. We have heard a different version of the story, which represents the Railway Company as anxious to construct the line and only deterred from doing so by the jealousy of the Government. Be that as it may, Mr. Izat, the Chief Engineer of the new Railway, was obliged to qualify the Governor's boast by acknowledging how great had been the help the Railway Company had given him, and that without their assistance the line could not have been completed in time for the formal opening on Wednesday last. The builders of new railways in India should never forget how much they owe to the private enterprise which they occasionally show an inclination to sneer at, but which was the pioneer of progress and has made the way smooth for State Railway engineers by overcoming the most formidable difficulties. The engineers of to-day are mounted on the shoulders of those who went before them, but should no more on that account claim any superiority than an Oxford graduate should think himself the equal of Plato because he has at his command all the knowledge that great philosopher himself possessed. Subject to these allowances, the work done on the Dhond and Munmar line is most creditable to the officials concerned in carrying it out. It is in furthering an enterprise of this kind that the better side of Sir Richard Temple's character shows to advantage. We have often seen reason to doubt Sir Richard's statesmanship; but as an able administrator his talents are conspicuous. He has turned the Famine in the Deccan to excellent use by pushing on rapidly to completion a railway which most men on this side of India had despaired of ever seeing made. Under the Governor, Colonel Hancock has had an opportunity of proving how well organized and managed is the branch of the Public Works Department over which he presides; and the Government may be considered exceptionally fortunate in having secured for the post of Executive Engineer in charge of the work the services of Mr. Izat, whose personal energy is unbounded, and who enjoys the rare distinction of being spoken equally well of by his own employers and by those who are employed under him. The line, as it now exists, has been described as a fair weather line, because it crosses the rivers by diversions running down into the beds of the streams, which would be overflowed in the rainy season. But it must be remembered that the fair weather lasts for eight months of the year in India; and it is not any ordinary showers of rain which will injure a road so strong and well-built as that which Mr. Izat has laid down and which we heard an unprejudiced engineer describe as the best permanent way he had travelled over in India. There cannot be a question that the authorities have acted judiciously in giving the country the benefit of the use of this railway at once instead of waiting till the bridges over the large rivers are completed. The saving to be at once effected by means of this chord line in the cost of conveying merchandize and passengers between Northern and Southern India will be very great. Practically, its effect is to give India direct communication, through a hitherto undeveloped country above the Western Ghauts, between the valley of the Taptee and that of the Bheema. It may be said to shorten the distance between Hindustan and the Southern Deccan and Madras by about 200 miles. The journey made by the Governor the other day, from Bombay to Munmar, from Munmar to Dhond, and from Dhond back to Bombay, was over the three sides of a nearly equilateral traingle, each side being a little over or under 150 miles in length. Goods and passengers from Munmar to Dhond have hitherto been sent over nearly two sides of this triangle instead of one, the distance between Callian and Bombay being alone excepted from the double transit down and up the ghauts; and the delay and expense caused by the double ghaut journey may be reckoned as making up the difference which is now saved to fully 200 miles. The country through which the railway runs is, at this season of the year at all events, not remarkable for fertility, though it is intersected by some considerable streams, which might be much more extensively used than they are for purposes of irrigation; and we believe the generality of the cultivators are too poor to be able to take advantage of His Excellency the Governor's suggestion that, the State having helped them by giving them a railway, they should now begin to help themselves by putting more capital into the soil. The railway will, however, it may be hoped, bring capitalists, for Ahmednuggur is already an important market for the cotton grown in the eastern districts of the Collectorate and the Nizam's country about Aurungabad; and a good deal of wheat is grown in the valley of the Godavery. We are afraid that the Bombay merchants who, according to Sir R. Temple, went up the other day to spy out the fatness of the land, did not see very much to reward them for their trouble; but the railway should be instrumental in changing all that.

The Governor of Bombay used the opportunity offered him at Ahmednuggur to put forth a programme of public works costing probably about £15,000,000 which he hopes will ultimately be constructed in this Presidency. Some surprise was expressed that, in enumerating the railways to be built, His Excellency did not mention the Western Rajpootana line; but this omission was no doubt intended, as the railway in question is already in process of construction; and Sir Richard Temple was unwilling perhaps to confess that his unworthy compliance, against his own better judgment, with the wishes of the Government of India had definitively committed the State to the blunder of sanctioning a break of gauge on this most important line of railway. He suggested, indeed, an apology for his own conduct in this matter by saying, "Some of us are broad-gauge rs, some narrow-gaugers," as if to imply that the question of the expediency of a break of gauge on a main line were an open one; but we challenge him to produce one mercantile man in Western India, not directly or indirectly interested in the manufacture and supply of narrow gauge rolling stock for India, who advocates the insertion of a narrow gauge section in the Western Rajpootana Railway; and no efforts that he can make to construct useful public works elsewhere will regain for him the credit he has lost by his wilfulness in for ever depriving this Presidency of the best mode of communication with the North-West of India. With regard to narrow-gauge railways generally, no one ever denied that in isolated localities a system of narrow gauge lines may serve all necessary purposes; but the saving to be realized by using this gauge has been absurdly exaggerated, and we regret to see that Sir Richard Temple has fallen into the net of the narrow gaugers. Such a line, for instance, as he talks of from Dhond down through Sattara to the valley of the Kistna should surely be on the gauge of the G. I. P. Railway, or half the benefit of having such a line would be lost. On the other hand, we should think Carwar might do very well with a narrow gauge line, if it is ever to get a railway at all. We admire the persistence of the advocates of the Carwar Railway, who have succeeded in again rallying to their side the Governments of India and Bombay, and in persuading them to renew, in the name of humanity, the enterprise they were foiled in accomplishing six years ago. Will they be more successful this time? We doubt it. Sir Richard Temple proposes, but the House of Commons disposes; and, with a fresh Public Works Committee sitting at Westminster we do not think the India Office will be in any hurry to bring forward a scheme which it rejected in 1872 because it feared the censure of Parliament. Of course, if proof can be given now that the proposed railway will pay, the case may be listened to; but we have not heard that any new evidence on this head is forthcoming, and the only reason assigned for the resurrection of the Carwar Railway scheme is that another Famine may desolate the region above the ghauts twenty-five years hence. We submit that it would be a mistake to construct a railway that will not pay its way to avert this possible mischief; and we do not believe that Sir Richard Temple will venture to tell the House of Commons he has used the proceeds of the Licence Tax to build a railway, the loss on the working of which will have to be made good by fresh taxation. For the present, however, with a costly war staring us in the face, which will require all the money India can spare for increased armaments this question of the policy to be pursued as regards public works is speculative rather than practical.

OPENING OF THE DHOND AND MUNMAR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

A WORK which has been long needed, and the necessity for which has been growing more and more apparent year after year, had the finishing stroke put to it by Sir Richard Temple at Ahmednuggur on Wednesday, when his Excellency drove in the last key of the railway which runs across from Dhond to Munmar, connecting the two great branches of the G. I. P. Railway above the ghauts. This is one of the benefits the country has reaped from the Famine. The construction of a railway to connect the Jubbulpore and Poona lines has long been contemplated, but little more than talking about it was done, and probably nothing beyond talking would have been done now had it not been for the Famine, and for Sir Michael Kennedy, who so stoutly insisted on the carrying out of large public works as a means of affording relief to the famine-stricken. It is true that a chord line was surveyed by the G. I. P. Railway some years ago, but its construction would have been so expensive that it could not have paid, and the project was abandoned. The new line runs between the same stations, viz., Dhond and Munmar, but has been carried out at something less than half the estimated cost of the G. I. P. line, which was proposed to be carried through a range of hills, necessitating a considerable extent of tunneling. The present line runs over very flat country, and there is astonishingly little cutting or banking along its length of 45 miles. Not a stone work has been done yet, and the numerous *nullas* and the few rivers are crossed by diversions. Traffic on the line will be stopped therefore, in the ensuing monsoon; but before, another year it is expected that the bridges will all be in their places. When the work was commenced, Mr. Izat, the Chief Engineer, was instructed to complete it in six months, and every effort was made to carry it through within that time. Delays in the arrival of materia from England, however, retarded its progress, and occupied nine months. The Dhond to Ahmednuggur portion was finished first, and was opened for traffic, as we reported in the *Bombay Gazette* at the time, on the 15th of March. The entire line from Dhond to Munmar was completed on the 14th of April, and the Munmar to Ahmednuggur portion was inspected, on behalf of Government, by Major Bissett, Manager of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, on the following day. The first part of the work was carried out as a famine relief work, and after the famine in the Bombay Presidency was pronounced to be over, about October 1877, it was continued by contracts. One of the contractors was the Ahmednuggur gaol, a gang of convicts from which salutary establishment were employed on one of the stiffest portions of the line, viz., on the ghauts just before Ahmednuggur is reached, coming from Munmar.

The special train which conveyed the Governor and party from Bombay left Dadar Junction about half past eight on Monday evening, and stopped at Byculla a few minutes later to take up His Excellency and a number of the other passengers. There were then in the train, besides the Governor, Captain Dean Pitt, his martial power in Western India, and the Honorable Mr. Hart, Colonel Merriman and Khandesh, the Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. F. Mathew, (Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway), Mr. G. Barnett (Agent, G. I. P. Railway), Mr. Conder, (General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway), Mr. John Gordon, Mr. Forde, Mr. Wilson Bell, Mr. Jackson, Captain Becke, Captain Portman, Captain Babington, Mr. T. W. Wood, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Captain Marryat, and several other gentlemen. From Byculla, the "special" went right through to Munmar, where it arrived at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning. At Munmar the train was shunted off the G. I. P. line on to the new Dhond and Munmar railway and the passengers disembarked at the platform, and had *chota havree* supplied in the temporary waiting room, a fair-sized building, decorated for the occasion with flags and an illuminated placard, which proclaimed "Welcome to Sir Richard." An hour was spent in the pleasant occupation of consuming an appetising early breakfast at Munmar, and the train got under weigh once more and commenced its journey over the new line. Close to Munmar are the hills called by the euphonious name of Hunky Tunkey, one of which holds aloft on a scarped rock, with a sheer fall of 30 or 40 feet all round, one of those forts which the Mahratta robber chiefs were given to occupying in the good old days some 50 odd years ago, when such gentlemen were frequently to be met with in the Bombay Deccan. This fort commands the old Ahmednuggur road, on which no doubt many a raid has been committed by its former owners. It is totally inaccessible except by means of a balloon, or by a flight of steps that has been cut in the rock at the back, to command which from inside very elaborate arrangements have been made. The new railway passes between two hills, on one of which this fort (now unoccupied except by a happy family of monkeys) is perched, and afterwards runs over open country for many miles. Till it approaches Ahmednuggur, in fact, which is some 100 miles from Munmar, nothing worthy of being called a hill is encountered. The country is flat and open, with very few trees and at present literally no other vegetation. The remains of the famine are still evident upon every side. Under any circumstances, one would not expect to find standing crops at this particular time of the year, as the harvest season is over, and the cultivators are about to plough up the land to prepare for a fresh sowing, but at any period than that following a severe scarcity, the remains of the late crops, stubble in the fields and stacks of corn piled up here and there, would be visible. Now, there is scarcely any sign of agricultural activity. The fields are bare and brown, the soil looks unusually hard and dry everywhere, and there are very few stacks to be seen. The villages, which are few and scattered, I was told by some of the officials who have been employed in the construction of the line, are half deserted, those which a few years ago were prosperous and well populated having now a large proportion of their once well-filled houses empty and the doors locked. The inhabitants have gone off to seek elsewhere for means of sustaining life, which they found it so difficult to procure at home. The famine and the distress in the Bombay Presidency are supposed to be things of the past, but I was informed that the grain prices throughout this district are as high now as they were during the Famine period. The people, however, of whom, by the bye, I saw none except the labourers employed on the line, looked well enough, and seemed contented. As a rule, they simply desisted from their work and looked on quietly while the train passed, but at one station, Khadambeh, a large crowd had gathered and cheered lustily. There are ten stations between Munmar and Ahmednuggur, viz.:—Unkai, Reola, Kopergaon, Sowakir, Pantembeh, Chitlee, Lakh, Rahori, Khadambeh, and Yelad. The only place of interest is Pantembeh, on the Godavery, a sacred town, once very prosperous, but now much deserted. This was the site of the British cantonments before the battle of Kirkee. The ruling gradient throughout the line is 1 in 100, and on the diversions there is nothing less than 1 in 50. The gentlemen who have superintended the work, under Mr. Izat, are Mr. Vacher (Bheema division), Mr. Hallam (Ghaut division), Mr. E. J. Moore, (Poona division), and G. E. Moore (Godavery division). There are three rivers to be crossed between Munmar and Ahmednuggur—the Godavery, the Praora, and the Moola—and one, the Bheema, between Ahmednuggur and Dhond. It is intended to build the piers of the bridges of stone, except perhaps in the case of the Moola, where there is bad foundation. The beds of the other rivers are rock, but in the Moola sinkings of 40 ft. have been made without rock being found. The bridges over the Praora and the Bheema will have to allow about 800ft. waterway. The diversion at the Praora is the largest on the line, being upwards of two miles long. The rails used on the line are steel rails, 30lb. long, and are fixed not on sleepers, but on oval "pots" with ties. There are numerous curves and windings, especially just before reaching Ahmednuggur, on the Munmar side, but there is none with a less radius than 1,400 feet.

The special train arrived at Ahmednuggur about noon. As it ran into the station, a salute in honour of H. E. the Governor was fired by means of fog signals placed upon the line. On the platform of the station was a gaily decked out *mandwa*, under which His Excellency was introduced by Mr. Izat to the staff of executive engineers and superintendent plate-layers who have been employed on the railway. There was a guard of honour at the station of 100 men of the 15th N. I., with band and colours, who saluted as the Governor passed. His Excellency next walked over a red cloth carpeting (which seems to be indispensable on such occasions) to the line a little beyond the platform, where preparations had been made for driving in the last key. The Governor was presented with a hammer, with a solid silver head and blackwood handle, with which he very carefully drove the key, made of polished oak, into its place. The hammer was a handsome and costly implement, the head, of solid silver, weighing, I believe, about 500 tolahs. I was told by a person learned on the subject of hammers that it was not properly shaped, but I suppose that was of no consequence. The head of the hammer bore the following:—

This hammer was used by His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, for driving the last key of the Dhond and Munmad State Railway at Ahmednagar on the 17th April 1878.

DHOND AND MUNMAD STATE RAILWAY.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Mr. Alexander Izat.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

Mr. B. J. Moore.	Mr. J. F. Birkinshaw.
Mr. H. Vacher.	Lieut C. C. C. Barlow.
Mr. G. E. Moore.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

VOLUNTEER SHOOTING AT POONA.

POONA, APRIL 19.

Seven Volunteers of the Poona detachment shot this morning for Major Maxwell's Cup. The total points was 306; average 44. The Wanowrie butts were well attended, and the shooting was, on the whole, considered good.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CALCUTTA TO PROTEST AGAINST THE PRESS ACT.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

A public meeting was held by the Indian Association at the Town Hall yesterday, to protest against the Vernacular Press Act, which was attended by about 4,000 people, but few Europeans and no public men were present. The Sheriff had been previously asked to convene the meeting, but he refused. The Rev. K. M. Bannerjee was in the chair. A number of speakers addressed the meeting, which lasted about four hours. Resolutions were carried, deploring the withdrawal of the freedom of the Vernacular Press, and recording the opinion that the Act was calculated to restrain discussion and produce discontent by closing the natural outlet of opinion; that it would also arrest the development of Oriental literature, and strike a blow at Native Progress and good government. The meeting agreed that the Act was unnecessary, as the loyalty of the people was acknowledged, and it was opposed to the interests of justice, as it dispensed with the safeguard of judicial investigation by substituting the discretionary authority of executive officers. The haste with which the Act was carried through Council was deprecated. A committee was formed to frame a memorial, which Mr. Gladstone would be asked to present to the House of Commons.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 17.

It is semi-officially stated here, that the negotiations between Germany, England, and Russia for a settlement of the differences between the two latter countries are proceeding satisfactorily.

THE ROUMANIAN ARMY.

BUCHAREST, APRIL 17.

The Roumanian Army is moving towards the Carpathian Mountains in order to avoid a possible disarmament and any collision with the Russian troops.

THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.—OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The English newspapers of all shades of opinion, with the exception of the *Daily News*, unite in approving the despatch of troops from India as a proper precautionary measure.

EXPORT OF TORPEDOES PROHIBITED.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A Royal Proclamation has been issued prohibiting the export of Torpedoes and all apparatus connected therewith.

THE LOSS OF THE CHILDWALL HALL.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Further particulars have been received relative to the loss of the Childwall Hall. The total number of lives lost was fifteen, including the following passengers—the Rev. T. Horsfall, Chaplain Bombay Establishment, Miss E. L. Hammond, Mr. Charles Wainwright, and Mrs. Nesfield's infant. The Captain and the first and third officers were also drowned.

SPECIAL MISSION OF GENERAL TODLEBEN.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 18.

The Emperor has sent General Todleben on a special mission to San Stefano. Nothing has transpired concerning his instructions.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 18.

The Sultan has dismissed Vefik Pasha, who is friendly to England, and has appointed Sadyk Pasha Premier, Savfet Pasha Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Izzet Pasha Minister of War.

PEACE PROSPECTS IMPROVING.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The negotiations between England, Germany, and Russia now centre at Berlin, and the prospects of German mediation being successful are considered to be hopeful.

A Conference of Ambassadors is expected to be held at Berlin to draught an invitation to a European Congress, which shall meet in principle England's demands regarding the peace conditions, at the same time consulting the feelings of Russia.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, APRIL 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

ADEN, APRIL 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, outward bound for Bombay, left here yesterday.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hindoostan, with the outward English Mails of the 5th April, left here for Bombay at midnight last night.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat.
The London Cotton Market has been flat.
Fair Dhollera 4 13-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-8⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 81
4½ per cent. do. 81½
5½ per cent. do. 90
3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 109
Bar Silver. 54

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, APRIL 19, 7-12 A. M.

Steamer Malwa, from Aden, arrived.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FROM INDIA.

THE following is the circular memorandum from the Quartermaster General's Office, giving the full details of the expedition to be despatched from India:—

Army Head Quarters, Bombay, 18th April 1878.

The following Troops will embark shortly at Bombay for service:

2 Field Batteries Royal Artillery.
2 Regiments Native Cavalry.
4 Companies (Native) Sappers and Miners.
6 Regiments Native Infantry.

Of the above force Bengal will furnish—
1 Regiment Native Cavalry.
3 Regiments Native Infantry.

Madras—
1 Regiment Native Infantry.*
2 Companies Sappers and Miners (Native).

Bombay—
2 Field Batteries Royal Artillery.
1 Regiment Native Cavalry.
2 Regiments Native Infantry.
2 Companies Sappers and Miners.

*This Regiment will embark at Cannanore.

The force will embark at Bombay in two Divisions—

1ST DIVISION, ON THE 29TH INSTANT.

2 Batteries R. A—
M/1 R. A. from Kirkee. Major D. V. Shortland.
F/2 R. A. from Kirkee. Major F. W. Ward.
3 Regiments, N. I—
13th Regiment N. I. from Agra. Shekhawattee Batt.)
31st Regiment N. I. from Cawnpore. (Punjabees.)
2nd Goorkhas from Sahrunpore.
2 Companies Saphers and Miners. From Kirkee.

2ND DIVISION AS SOON AFTER 29TH INSTANT AS POSSIBLE.

2 Regiments Native Cavalry—
9th Bengal Cavalry.
1st Bombay Lancers. Major C. J. Anderson, From Poona,
2 Regiments N. I.—
9th Bombay N. I. Col. C. Thompson.
26th Bombay N. I. Col. J. Miles. From Poona.
2 Companies Sappers and Miners, Madras Sappers.

Tonnage for conveyance of one Regiment Madras N. I. will be sent from Bombay on the 23rd instant to Cannanore, where the Regiment will embark on the 27th instant.

For the 1st Division of Troops—

The Regiments from Bengal Presidency will arrive at Egutpoora on the dates below mentioned:—

31st Regiment N. I. on the 26th instant.
13th ,, ,, on the 27th ,,
2nd Goorkhas on the 28th instant.

2 Batteries R. A. and 2 Companies Sappers and Miners will be ready to take rail at Kirkee on the 25th instant.

Railway arrangements from Egutpoora and Kirkee to Bombay, as well as the reception and embarkation of the Troops will be carried out under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Bombay District, who will be so good as to communicate with the Deputy Quartermaster General regarding the allotment of Troops to the Transports.

Orders regarding the move of the 2nd Division of Troops to port of embakation will be issued very shortly.

WE announced on Thursday that Major General J. Ross, C. B., will be the general of division in command of the Expeditionary Force from Bombay. The subordinate commands will be as follows:—Brigadier General H. T. Macpherson, C. B., V. C., will command the second Infantry Brigade; Colonel J. Watson, C. B., V. C., the Cavalry; Colonel Harry Prendergast, V. C., the Sappers and Miners; Captain S. D. Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, to be Brigade Major of Cavalry.

Most of the staff appointments, it will be seen, go to Bengal. General Ross won his C. B. lately in the field as the general commanding the forces engaged in Perak. General Macpherson, who has held for two years the appointment of Brigadier General at Rawul Pindee, served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and in the Indian campaign of 1857. He had his horse shot under him on forcing the city of Lucknow on September 25, 1858, and was dangerously wounded at the fall of Lucknow when Major of Brigade to Sir John Douglas. We are glad to notice that Colonel John Watson, V. C., C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, Political Agent at Gwalior and commandant Central India Horse, is to have a Cavalry Brigade. A better nomination than this could not have been made. Colonel Watson has seen much service from the 'Mooltan campaign onwards, and won his Victoria Cross in the Mutiny.

It is said that Sir Charles Staveley was anxious to send the 19th Regiment of Bombay N. I. as one of the two corps for service, but the Simla authorities would not allow the withdrawal, even for a short time, of an Infantry Regiment from Sind.

This is very hard lines on such a fine regiment as the 19th. It is not often such a chance of seeing service occurs as the one the 9th and 26th N. I. seem to have fallen in for. Possibly, however, the troops now proceeding on service are only the vanguard of a much larger force.

WE learn that Lieut. Colonel Tweedie has been appointed to officiate for Colonel Watson at Gwalior.

ON the recommendation of Lord Salisbury, immediately before his leaving the India Office, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate Sir John Strachey a Grand Commander of the Star of India.

THE Hon. Mr. Rivers Thompson, C. S. I., took his seat on Thursday as Member of the Viceroy's Council.

APROPOS of our recent remarks on the expediency of strengthening the East India Squadron by substituting a modern man-of-war for the *Undaunted*, it gives us pleasure to read in the *Times* of March 28 that the *Inconstant*, 16, unarmoured frigate, being out of the shipwright's hands at Portsmouth, is ready for the pendant, and "is expected to supersede the *Undaunted*, the flagship of Rear Admiral Corbet." The *Inconstant* must be well remembered here as the finest ship of the Flying Squadron which visited Bombay in 1872. She is one of the fastest ships afloat, and it would indeed be a dashing cruiser that would escape her. Her armament consists mainly of 9 ton guns, and she also carries some 64-pounders. She is probably better suited for service in these seas than even an ironclad.

WE hear that Dr. Adey, Civil Surgeon of Surat, will, most probably, be appointed Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad.

WE are informed that the Secretary of State has expressed a wish, when the whole question regarding the offer of graduated pensions to the Civil Servants of Bengal and the North Western Provinces is finally disposed of, to have a complete list of the gentlemen who have accepted these pensions up to the 25th January last, but of 45 gentlemen to whom the offer had been made, 35 had declined it, 5 had accepted, 2 had sent no answer, and the application of 3 were receiving special consideration.

THE enquiry into the Licence Tax riots at Surat was resumed on Wednesday last before the Huzoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Thatte, at his court in the Castle. A mookhtiar and a vakil appeared on this occasion for two of the prisoners respectively. Mr. Scannell, District Superintendent of Police, who gave his evidence on Tuesday last, was cross-examined at some length; and his evidence was concluded. He identified only one prisoner; and his answers were distinct and straightforward. Mr. Younghusband, Supernumerary Deputy Collector, was the next witness called. He corroborated generally the account of the "disturbance given by Mr. Scannell, and already published in our issue of the 8th inst. in the report furnished by our Special Correspondent. Mr. Younghusband also identified the same prisoner that Mr. Scannell did. Both these officers stated that, while taking shelter in the Parukh Dispensary, they believed their lives to be in danger. The case has been adjourned for further enquiry. On Thursday the case advanced a stage. Mr. White, Assistant Engineer, Taptee Bridge, was to be called as the first witness that day, but did not attend at the appointed time. The Deputy Magistrate waited about an hour for Mr. White's appearance, but there was no sign of the gentleman coming. It eventually transpired that Mr. White had proceeded to Broach by the mixed train that left Surat that morning. This is, perhaps, an incident which shows that the course of justice does not run smooth occasionally in the Mofussil. Two native policemen were, in Mr. White's absence, examined for the prosecution, and identified all the prisoners as participators in the riot of the 5th inst.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has informed the Government of India that he cannot accede to the application of Mr. J. Power, of the Bengal Civil Service, to be retained in Government employ for five years after the expiration of 35 years' service, as no sufficient reason has been adduced for relaxing the rule in his favour.

THE appropriation of cabins on board Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships will, in future, be made according to the seniority of the officers provided with passages.

THE 31st Native Infantry, says the *Pioneer*, expects to leave Cawnpore on Sunday. The trains collected there for the carriage of artillery are still lying ready at the station; but it is understood that the orders have been countermanded.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL EWART, Commanding the Allahabad Division, with Colonel A. G. Forsyth, Assistant Adjutant-General, went to Cawnpore on Wednesday on special duty.

ON the occasion of Mr. Henvey being promoted from the Nepal Residency to an appointment on special duty in Cashmir, he was received on the 23rd March by the Maharaja Dhiraj, and also on the same day by Sir Ranadip Singh, Prime Minister of Nepal. Dr. Scully, officiating Residency Surgeon, was also present at the interviews. The Maharaja Dhiraj spoke in terms of the most cordial friendship towards the British Government and referred with pride to the services performed by his generals in the war of the mutinies. The Prime Minister also laid stress on the friendliness of His Excellency's policy and intentions. To the above were added, by both the Sovereign and his Minister, expressions of personal regret at Mr. Henvey's approaching departure. On the 24th the Prime Minister also called privately at the Residency for the purpose of bidding Mr. Henvey farewell.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh have issued a Circular to the address of all Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners requesting them to invite the attention of editors, printers, and publishers of vernacular newspapers and periodicals to the provisions of the law, and say to them that the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner trusts that they will conduct their papers in such a spirit that it will not in any case be necessary to take action under the law. The Circular at the same time points out that it is part of the duty of Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners to keep themselves fully cognizant of the tone of the vernaculalar papers, &c., published in their respective districts, and at once to bring to the notice of the Government, through the Commissioner of the Division, any cases in which editors, printers, or publishers may appear to them to have made themselves amenable to the provisions of Section 3 of the Act.

SOMETIME ago the Sessions Judge of Agra released a man on bail after convicting and passing sentence upon him for forgery, and a doubt was expressed as to the power of the Sessions Judge to do so. This matter was brought to the notice of Mr. Justice Oldfield, before whom the forgery case was argued in appeal. His Lordship condemned the proceeding as a serious irregularity.

THE *Statesman*:—We find that the letter which we printed as the reply of the printer and publisher of the *Sahachar* to Mr. Metcalfe, was not an exact copy of the letter which was actually sent. The original draft, copy of which was supplied to us, was afterwards modified into a simple acknowledgment of the Commissioner of Police's letter, declining respectfully to enter into the bond, and informing him that the *Sahachar* would cease to exist from the day of its next issue. We were correct in our facts, and the remarks we made apply to the proceeding with no less force because they were founded on a letter which was afterwards altered.

THE *Madras Mail* announces the death on Tuesday in Madras, of Mr. John Jones, head partner of Messrs. Parry and Co., Vice Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Director of the Bank of Madras, &c. He had been ill two and a-half months, but only recently did symptoms of hepatitis appear, and as his condition improved sufficiently three weeks ago to allow him to go to Ennore for change of air, it was hoped that he would be able to leave for England by the P. and O. Steamer due next Monday, in which his passage had been secured. He came out to Madras some twenty years ago, and eventually joined Messrs. Parry's firm. His conscientious and straightforward way of doing business, and his good nature and wide experience secured for him a deservedly high reputation in the local mercantile community, as well as among the planters of the Wynaad, who often saw him in their midst. He was but forty-four years of age.

THE *Globe* is informed that the Russian Government has despatched General Krüdener to Riga to place the fortifications of the port on a complete war footing. A corps of torpedoists will also be despatched to Riga from Cronstadt at the beginning of next week.

WE are informed that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of a new appointment of Superintendent of Printing in Bengal, and the abolition of the appointment of the Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press. The arrangement will effect considerable saving.

Truth hears, that in the event of war, the directors of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores have decided to open depots at Malta and Gallipoli, or wherever the actual field of operations may be. Perhaps these enterprising gentlemen will undertake to conduct the war itself for the Government.

IN consequence of the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland, the Pope is now stated to manifest a desire of entering into diplomatic relations with the British Government, and to have instructed Cardinal Franchi, the Pontifical Secretary of State, to take steps with that object.

Truth says—Mr. Charles Austen is the *Times* correspondent at Pera. He is a reliable and independent man, and neither pro-Russian nor pro-Turk, nor pro-anything else. He deals alone with facts, and is not likely to be led away by the gossip of that hotbed of lies, in which he is residing. I recommend his telegrams to those who really wish to know what is transpiring in Turkey.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, says the *Whitehall Review*, will return to Gibraltar and resume the Governorship of that fortress as soon as affairs assume a more settled aspect. At present, however, it is felt that it would be undesirable for his lordship to be absent from London, as questions are continually arising which render it necessary for his advice to be sought by the War Office authorities, who have received from him the greatest assistance and the full benefit of his long and varied experience.

AN Orenburg correspondent informs the *Whitehall Review* that the successes of the Russian army in Europe have awakened an intense feeling of jealousy among the troops in Central Asia, who are raging for fresh conquests at the expense of the Turkomans and Bokharists. It is a current belief at Tashka that after a settlement has taken place in Turkey an expedition will be sent against the Tekke Turkomans at Merve, and that this movement will be followed by an outbreak of war on the part of Afghanistan against India.

THE extent of territory left to the Porte in the neighbourhood of Constantinople by the Treaty of San Stefano would scarcely suffice to pay for the expenses of administration. Salonica would still remain an Ottoman possession; but the Greeks would never rest until it should belong to them. A great part of Albania would be Turkish; but it would be so cut off from Constantinople that a single insurrection would sever the administrative tie between it and the capital. As for Bosnia and Herzegovina, the narrow way to them would be so commanded by Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro, that the proposal to connect them with Constantinople can scarcely be regarded as serious. Either they would become semi-independent, like Bulgaria, or they would be annexed by Austria.

THE P. and O. Company are doing their best to refute the statement that their China mail contract is worthless to the Empire. A Shanghai correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Feb. 7, says:—"I must not forget to mention the latest achievement of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Their steamer Indus actually landed in Shanghai last Saturday the English mail of the 21st of December, 48 hours before the Messageries Maritimes steamer Yangtze succeeded in delivering her mail of the 14th. This is the second time within a few weeks that the Peninsular and Oriental steamer has overtaken the preceding French mail in the run out. The mails of the 16th and 23rd of November were delivered simultaneously by the steamers Tigre and Mirzapore."

COMMENTING on the annual returns of trade in Sindh, the Secretary of State asks whether any system has been subsequently established, or is contemplated for registering the export trade of the province, without which the statistics can be of very little value. The Deputy Collector of Kurrachee thinks that such registration should be conducted at stations a little distance out of the towns where the roads and paths meet, or at convenient stations near the frontier. No reference is made in those returns (which are defective in various respects) to any trade existing between Sindh and other British territory. They include, however, an interesting report by the Deputy Collector of Kurrachee on the trade of that town for four months of the year, in which some useful information is collected respecting routes and trade.

THE Triumph, the new ironclad for the Pacific, has been fitted at Portsmouth with a couple of 4-5 Gatling guns, which she will carry upon her quarters. In torpedo warfare a battle not unlike that between armour-plate and guns is being carried on. The ships of war are provided with nets and special guns for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves against the attack of the torpedoes, and it is now proposed to protect the torpedo boats with iron shields against the attack of the guns and of sharpshooters placed in the tops. As the hulls of the boats can be pierced by rifle balls, it is intended to try a plan of Lieut.-Col. Fosberry, who has suggested the expediency of lining the torpedo launches with indiarubber and guttapercha, which, though penetrable, will close up after penetration and keep out the water.

THE *Times's* Berlin correspondent says, "if General Ignatieff succeeds in obtaining the distinct promise that Austria will not assist any military operations that may be resorted to by England, the Russian Government is expected to take action in the East. To induce Austria to give this promise the General seems to be authorised to offer a restriction of Bulgarian and Montenegrin frontiers, a railway line from Salonica to the Austrian border through Turkish territory, and possibly the extension of the Austrian territory. The Russian overtures are coldly received at Vienna; yet it must be doubtful whether more is intended than to exact favourable terms." The Paris correspondent of the same paper says, "General Ignatieff does not conceal from the Austrian Government that rather than yield up South-Eastern Bulgaria and the key to Constantinople, which England is supposed to demand, Russia will make concessions in the north and west, and satisfy Austrian idiosyncracies. Count Andrassy is trying to turn the opportunity to account, though the Hungarians are convinced that, whatever advantage may be secured, it cannot be regarded as safe while Russia retains Bulgaria and Roumania."

THE Assistance is at the present time the only transport in the service which has been specially fitted to carry horses and cavalry, a condition of unreadiness for emergencies to which recent events have been the means of directing attention. During the last few days an order has been received at Portsmouth from Admiral Sir William Mends, the chief of the Transport Department, that the whole of the troopship, including the five Indian troopers, must have their hatchways enlarged and other necessary alterations carried out to allow of horses and ambulance and baggage waggons being lowered below. Besides carrying a complete battalion, each troopship will be required to convey about 12 waggons and 60 horses. The size of the Indian transports will enable the requisite alterations to be made with comparative ease, but in ships such as the Himalaya and the Orontes many devices will have to be resorted to. In the latter ship, for instance, the main deck is only a few feet above the load-line, so that when at sea there would be no escape for the drainage. It has therefore been proposed to accommodate the horses under the forecastle and the life-bridge, and to remove the berths for the crew and the sick bay on to the lower troop deck. The women's quarters will be converted into storage for fodder, and the waggons will be placed upon the quarter-deck. As each Indian troopship arrives home she will have the whole of her double bottom, which is used for storing water during the passage through the Suez Canal, thoroughly overhauled, scraped, and painted.

THE report on the administration of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department for 1876 which was only forwarded to the Secretary of State in January last, shows that the Department had been doing good work, and that its relations with the political authorities had improved. Owing to the operations of the Department being confined to native States, and the returns been to a great extent framed on information derived from Darbars, the character of the information is not always satisfactory. A fact mentioned by Major Bradford is given as an instance of this:—viz., that of 299 criminals apprehended, 58 were convicted, 2 made their escape and 15 were released. Of the disposal of the remaining prisoners (*i. e.* 224) no information has been furnished to the Department. 240 dacoitees were exhibited in the return of crime against 183 in 1875. The increase arose from the Nizam's Government having for the first time furnished reports. The property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,12,482, of which only Rs. 3,273 was recovered. The number of Thuggee cases arising from the administration of poisonous drugs fell from 11 to 9, and the number of persons convicted of such administration increased from 1 to 7. The number of dacoits arrested was 143, including 4 dhatur poisoners against 108 in 1875. 227 dacoits were registered as professional criminals, and evidence had been obtained against 480 other persons who would be subject to prosecution in the event of more conclusive evidence against them. On the whole the Secretary of State seems to regard the work of the Department during the year under review as fairly satisfactory.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—The moral to be drawn from the Surat riots is that the difficulty of imposing new taxes in India has been under estimated. The people, long excluded by the Moguls from power, have formed a theory of their own as to the revenue. They think that it belongs to the ruler, subject to the lien of the State expenses. There would be no clamour if any surplus were taken to England, for the Queen or the Government. On the other hand, they do not recognise any right in the sovereign to devise new taxes. This is, in their rough view, to increase his private income at their expense. The necessity of enhancing the revenue to meet a deficit is one they do not recognise; it should, in their opinion, be prevented by curtailing expenditure. This is the oriental view of the matter, and it is a pity that we have not considered it. It has been our policy for years to give up old taxes in times of prosperity, for which we were not thanked, and to impose, as a necessary consequence, new ones whenever there was a failure. Take, for instance, our reduction in the North-West Provinces of the State landlords' share in the rent from two-thirds to one-half, the balance being left, not to the riots, who were fully assessed, but to middlemen. In future we hope that in finance our motto will be *quieta non movere*; to retain what income we have even when not economically the best, rather than to exercise too much ingenuity in devising new taxes. This will not suit busybodies of the Strachey School, eager to distinguish themselves, or to extinguish themselves as financiers. But it will tend to keep the people loyal, and the exchequer full.

WE understand that the Government of India anticipate that the gross receipts of the Forest Department for 1877-78 will aggregate Rs. 65,52,500 and the expenditure Rs. 45,67,350, leaving a net balance for the year in favour of the state of Rs. 19,85,150. Compared with the regular estimate for 1876-77, there is expected to be a falling off under all three headings, and a considerable diminution of receipts, but an increase of expenditure compared with 1875-76. This is owing to the receipts for that year being exceptionally high, especially in the Punjab and British Burmah, while the expenditure was less than that estimated for either of the two following years. Referring to the operations of the Department for May, June, and July last, and commenting on the above facts the Secretary of State remarks:—The areas of forest at present reserved and demarcated throughout India, bear but a small proportion to what it is hoped may eventually be taken up by the Department, and as these areas are annually extended, it may be expected that the expenditure required for their conservancy will also increase. It is undoubtedly desirable that this increase of cost should be covered by receipts from the sale of forest produce, and under careful management this will no doubt be the case; at the same time this must be borne in mind that the present operations of the department are more with a view to the protection of forests from destruction, and the extension of their resources so as to meet the increased demands that may be expected to be made on them in the future, than for the purpose of present revenue. Some day, however, it may be hoped that the State forests will contribute, to no inconsiderable extent, to the resources of the Empire.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—In commenting on the case of the Rajah of Pooree the other day, by the light of a somewhat bald telegram, we said that we could not understand why, if the Judge had satisfied himself that the Rajah and his accomplices were guilty of murdering a man by slow, agonizing, torture, they should not suffer the same penalty that would be exacted from a low-caste man who struck his enemy down in the heat of passion, and killed him. The explanation seems to lie in a legal quibble, a very specious quibble, which insists that "causing death is not, *ipso facto*, murder; there must be the requisite intention or knowledge." The murderers of Seeboo Dass, more unmerciful than mere ordinary murderers, were most careful not to kill him outright; most anxious apparently to prolong his life and his agony. Therefore, and very properly, of course, they get the benefit of the legal quibble. In the abstract, many people will incline to look upon this as a thorough failure of justice. Perhaps it is. But from a political point of view, it has its advantages. Condemnation to an ignominious death of the Thakoor Rajah of Pooree, the living incarnation of Vishnoo, would have incensed the whole population of Orissa; all the Hindoos in India, it may almost be said. They do not seem to be able to think at all of the heinousness and fiendishness of the Rajah's crime; regard only his ancestral dignities and the sanctity with which these endow him; and are, as far as can be judged by the utterances of the native press and the Oorya palkee-wallahs here, quite ready to condone his crime and allow him to commit half-a-dozen more of the sort if it so pleases him. To hang a criminal so regarded by his countrymen would be to make a martyr of him—a very stupid course always.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 29.

THE highly important proposal to reduce the wages of the North and North-East Lancashire operatives by 10 per cent. encounters, as was expected, great opposition from the men. A mass meeting was held at Blackburn to consider the matter, and after some rather violent speeches, it was determined to resist the reduction to the utmost of their power; but the meeting was adjourned to the 13th of next month to allow time for each employer being memorialised and urged by a deputation of his own work people to resort to short time rather than reduce wages. The language used by the speakers at this meeting showed a lamentable want of knowledge as to the real position of affairs, for which, perhaps, the masters have greatly themselves to blame. The men spoke as if they had been taken by surprise by the resolution to cut down wages, and were aggrieved at the "persistent" attempts of the masters to do so, although one would have thought the mere fact of the masters repeating the attempt so often might have shown they felt the pressure of strong necessity. But that the operatives should fancy the employers are under no real necessity is largely owing to the circumstance that the latter, on previous occasions, so readily withdrew the notices of lower wages on very insufficient grounds. In December last they threatened a 10 per cent. reduction, but the men agitated against it, the masters themselves were not unanimous, and, as it was the end of the year, they hoped January would bring a change that might after all render the step unnecessary. So they weakly agreed to let the matter stand over, with the natural consequence that the men, perceiving no special alteration for the worse in the outlook, but rather the opposite, as the war is now over, cannot understand where the necessity is for the change, and think the employers are too hasty, or capricious, or are merely actuated by pique. They are right thus far, that the reduction is not more necessary than it was in December last, but it is fully as necessary, and that should be enough. All that now remains is for the masters to stand firm and show that they are in earnest; that it concerns the prosperity of the trade the cost of production should be greatly cut down. They seem to have taken the present step hurriedly and to have showed scant ceremony in announcing it to the delegates of the operatives; for the chairman of the Blackburn meeting told his hearers that when he and his fellow representatives, who were summoned to Manchester to meet the committee of millowners, entered the room, they were at once told that the reduction had been determined upon, and that all they had to do was to acquiesce. They sought, he added, to argue the question, but they found the masters were not unanimous, and considerable influence had been brought to bear upon many employers, who had been averse to the proposal to induce them to agree to it. This only shows that the masters are more in earnest than they were. To the operatives, however, reduced production by means of short time is the one panacea. Any other plan they think, would be ruinous to the operatives and bankruptcy to the employers. They will fail in their new attempt to coerce the masters. I fancy, for the unfavourable political outlook gives the latter scarcely any hope that business will substantially improve during the remainder of the year.

The usually tranquil surface of the banking world has been disturbed this week by a stiff breeze which might almost have been characterised as a storm in that respectable tea cup. The failure of Willis, Percival and Co., which I announced to you by telegraph a month since, caused a vacancy in the list of bankers which constitute the Clearing-House; an agency I need not say much about, as the name sufficiently explains it. Many of the London bankers are not admitted to that institution. The West-end bankers, the Scotch banks, and the younger banks which are semi-provincial and semi-metropolitan, are jealously shut out, and for no other real reason than that the existing chief banks wish to handicap their younger competitors by as many disabilities as possible. This is natural, though shabby; just as it was natural to try and shut out the Scotch banks from London altogether two years ago—an attempt which not only failed, but also recoiled upon its authors. The exclusion of any bankers from the Clearing is, of course, solely a matter for themselves; the public have no direct interest in it. But the public do not like close Corporations or Trades Unions, and would prefer that every banker in London who wishes it should be admitted to the benefits of the Clearing if only on the ground of general convenience. Now there is a pushing provincial bank here, called the Hampshire and North Wilts, which opened a head Office in London a few years back, and aspired to become, on a smaller scale, a second National and Provincial Bank. It some time ago applied for admission to the Clearing-House and was refused on the ground that it was really a country bank. Nothing daunted, it waited and watched its opportunity, which seemed to come with the failure of Willis, Percival and Co. The Hampshire then stepped forward and offered to take over the business and assets of the failed firm, paying the creditors 10s. in the pound, but on the understanding that if they did so, Willis, Percival and Co., would get them into the vacant place at the Clearing-House. The application came before the committee on Saturday, but was rejected, and again, on the same grounds as before—namely, that the Hampshire and North Wilts was essentially a country bank. The agreement to pay the creditors—of Willis, Percival and Co. was therefore abandoned. Now, this is a hard matter for the creditors who will probably get no more than 5s. in the pound under an official liquidation, and it shows the exclusive banks in a very bad light. The chief opponent of the claim put forward by the applicant in this case was, it is understood, the London and Westminster, the most powerful of all the joint stock banks, which has already more business than it can well manage. Only the narrow jealousy inspired by the progress of competition explains this conduct. But naturally the public ask why they should be deprived of the full benefits of competition because intending rivals are to be specially weighted in the race. Accordingly there has been some talk of the excluded banks forming a Clearing-House of their own, such as in time would bring the others to their senses. At the committee meeting just spoken of, Sir John Lubbock, I believe, took the liberal view and urged the admission of the Hampshire and North Wilts; he was supported by the representative of the National Provincial, but nearly every other joint-stock bank opposed him.

Now that the danger is over, there is no harm in saying that a run upon a quiet scale went on at nearly all the private bankers for some days after Willis, Percival and Co.'s failure, and they took the alarm in time, strengthened themselves, partly by sales of Consols, partly by arranging advances from the Bank of England, which, in consequence, did a large discount business. The sensation is now past, but I still think that the end of it will be an absorption of one or two private banking firms with joint-stock institutions, which the public will alone be disposed to trust after the shock given to confidence by recent disclosures.

The Liverpool sales of East India wool last week went off very well. Of 13,197 bales offered, 11,328 found buyers. There was fair competition, and prices ruled on the average equal to January rates, good whites being slightly easier, yellows and common whites on the other hand somewhat in sellers' favour.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China has announced a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. free of income-tax; adding £40,000 to reserve fund, which will then amount to £150,000. The distribution for the whole year 1877 is the same as for the year 1876. The annual meeting is to be on 17th April.

The report of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the half-year ending 31st December last gives the net profits at dlrs. 553,086, and the net amount for appropriation dlrs. 539,012. A dividend of £2 per share is recommended; dlrs. 250,000 are to be placed to credit of reserve, which will then stand at dlrs. 1,000,000; and dlrs. 11,234 will be carried forward to credit of profit and loss.

There is still a good deal of shuffling in the conduct of the Khedive as to the steps which will have to be taken for enquiry into Egyptian finances. I have previously stated what was the general impression here, founded on positive news from Cairo from official sources—namely, that the Khedive had so far modified his attitude of hostility to the notion of a thorough enquiry as to sanction one into expenditure and revenue as well as floating debt. It was further announced, and not contradicted, that M. de Lesseps was to be President of the Commission, and that the Commissioners of the Public Debt would form the other members. But after more than a week had elapsed, there appeared a semi-official telegram from Alexandria on Tuesday last, sent through Reuter, denying altogether that the Khedive had agreed to an enquiry into expenditure as well as revenue, and protesting, moreover, that the alleged constitution of the Commission was in many respects erroneous. Yesterday, yet another statement appeared, qualifying the previous contradiction and declaring that the story of the appointment of the Commission was only "premature." As at present constituted it will be under the presidency of Riaz Pasha, with M. de Lesseps and Mr. Rivers Wilson as Vice Presidents, and will comprise all the members of the Public Debt Commission. The decree constituting the enquiry is, however, not yet signed, as some minor difficulties have arisen. Now all these doublings and windings only mean that the Khedive, finding the English and French Governments are not applying the pressure he at one time so much dreaded, and that the talk about an English occupation has completely subsided, fancies he need not so carefully study the wishes of the bondholders, but may, to a certain extent, ignore them. Nothing will be got out of him except by dint of sustained pressure; and, perhaps, the best hope is that the European Governments, seeing the inability of the International Tribunals (which exist under their guarantee) to enforce their decrees, will feel bound to come to the aid of the Courts and by their agency carry out the law which bears on all the financial obligations of the Government, whether due to bondholders or open creditors.

Silver has crept up in value a little this week, and is now 54¼d. per ounce, at which price the German Government has sold some, and about £200,000 worth has been bought for America. This is the result foreshadowed in some of my letters. The Bland Silver Bill imposed on the Government the obligation of coining from £400,000 to £800,000 in dollars a month, but it did not provide them with the metal to be coined; so they had to buy it in the open market. There being next to none in the States, they bought it in London. The purchases have proved a timely help to the German Government, carrying forward a little faster the work of demonetisation and they have stopped the fall in value here. But there is no real demand elsewhere, and hence, now that the American Secretary of the Treasury has notified that he has secured enough silver for coinage purposes, the price may be expected to droop again. Nevertheless, the constant coining going on in America must steady the market, unless there should be a sudden increase of production at the mines, which is not at all likely. It must also be remembered that the quantity of silver which the German Government has to sell is not infinite, but is, on the contrary, approaching a termination, and when that point is reached something like stability may be looked for in the value of the metal.

The latest illustration of American competition with English goods is given in some news from Philadelphia. A delegate from the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has left for Europe, primarily to take charge of the Company's display at the Paris Exhibition, where some anthracite coal will be shown for the purpose of demonstrating its adaptability to use in self-acting stoves and on locomotives. Besides this, however, the representative will visit the Mediterranean for the purpose of investigating the practicability of competing with anthracite coal against the English trade in that market. The Company has already sent a few shipments of the coal to Milan and other points on the Italian coast. Now, sending coals to Newcastle from Belgium was bad enough, but really shipping coals from the other side of the Atlantic and despatching them all the way up the Mediterranean appears even more preposterous. Nevertheless, experience should warn us against ridiculing the scheme as impracticable.

We have had a war panic to-day on the Stock Exchange caused by the retirement of Lord Derby and the determination of the Government to call out the Army Reserve. Russian bonds fell quite 6 per cent. and Consols 1. It is not so much the failure of the Congress as the resignation of their Foreign Secretary which has caused the alarm, inasmuch as he was known to be practically a peace-at-any-price man. Now that he is gone, the business world recognizes that the last bulwark against a warlike policy has disappeared, and it dreads the consequences. It is unnecessary, however, to say that the present excitement may not mean war, although we are brought perilously near it. All Anglo-Indians here, especially military men, to whom Lord Derby's caution and cold-blooded indifference to the future have been a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence, are of course jubilant. The heaviest losers at this moment are Continental capitalists—Dutch, German, and French—who have absorbed all the late Russian loans, and have not yet had time to pass them off upon the unsuspecting public.

BOMBAY.

THE Austro Hungarian Lloy

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

It may well be said, that a new era has now begun for our Indian army. Even should the force only go to Malta and back, the movement would still show that in future European difficulties, the importance of our Indian army as a military factor would be fully recognized on all sides; and a prospect is thus offered to the army here such as the men of anti-Mutiny days never dreamt of. By the present constitution of the force, all classes of the native soldier are represented: and one might say, without boasting, that never since the English Empire in the East has been established, have there been better specimens. The 9th Bengal Cavalry, commanded by Colonel H. L. Campbell, was formed in 1858 out of the nucleus of Hodson's Horse; and consists of Pathans, Punjabis, Musulmans, Sikhs, and Dogras. This regiment has lately marched from Deolee to Mhow, where it is at present stationed. Colonel Heathcote, late of the Quartermaster-General's Department, officiates as second in command. The 2nd Goorkha Regiment,—Prince of Wales's Own, as all our Goorkha regiments are,—is well-known. The cheery little warriors are ready to go anywhere and fight anyone. The regiment is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Macintyre, V. C., and is stationed at Dehra Dun. If the Goorkhas get the chance, we shall hear a good account of them. The Shekhawattee Regiment, the 13th N. I., which consists of Brahmans, Rajpoots, Hindustanis, Musselmans, Jats, and Hindus of other castes, is commanded by Colonel H. King, and is now stationed at Agra. The 31st Punjab Regiment N. I., is well-known as a fine body of men, of grand physique. They are Sikhs, Punjabis, Mahomedans, Pathans, and Dogras; a few Punjabi Hindus and Mahomedans, and Hindustani Hindus. They are commanded by Colonel Langmore, and are at present at Cawnpore. The 1st Bombay Cavalry are commanded by Colonel J. Blair, V.C., and are stationed at Poona. They were raised in 1817, and have an old reputation to keep up. The 25th regiment of Madras N. I. was first raised in 1794, and became the 36th N.I. in 1824. It is stationed at Cannanore, and commanded by Colonel W. A. Gip. The regiments of Bombay Infantry selected are not yet named. On the list, as a whole, few comments can be made. Cavalry regiments and field artillery would hardly be of much use at Malta; a fact that may be coupled with the large proportion of Sappers and Miners attached to the force. One might infer, of course, that the Indian contingent, brigaded with the British garrison at Malta, has an ulterior destination, Gallipoli for all we know; but inferences are as yet premature. We can only wish the advance Indian contingent every success, whether they try conclusions with the Russian and the Cossack, or whether they go quietly to Malta, and as quietly return.—*Pioneer.*

A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

(St. Petersburg Correspondent of the Times.)

THE article of the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of which I telegraphed you this afternoon a short summary, has attracted considerable attention, because it is regarded as an official *communiqué* and the authorship is an open secret. This evening one of the luminaries of the financial world asked me particularly whether I had telegraphed it to London, and added that he thought it would have a certain influence on the foreign Exchanges. In view of the importance thus attributed to it, I subjoin a literal translation:—

"The preliminary peace is concluded and ratified. The Congress has been convoked. The most complete liberty of appreciation and action is reserved for all the Cabinets. It is not doubtful that the great majority of the representatives will assemble with the desire of founding a solid and durable peace, which is a European necessity. New clouds, however, appear on the horizon, and it is again the policy of England which bars the way to the pacific hopes of Europe. While Russia, unswerving in the loyal pursuit of her aim, which is peace—a just, humane, and serious peace—fulfils her promise of communicating to all the Cabinets the text of the preliminary treaty and accepts free discussion on all the points which affect European interests; while, on the other hand, she prepares to execute the clauses in beginning the embarcation of the troops, the British fleet continues to cruise in the Sea of Marmora and is reinforced by new ironclads. What can be the aim of that menacing demonstration and on what right does it rest? Is England at war with Russia or with Turkey? Has the war, regarding which England proclaimed neutrality, not come to an end? Has the Sultan called that fleet to his aid in order to guarantee his threatened safety? Are the English residents in imminent personal danger? No. The war is finished, peace is re-established, and the Sultan has protested against the entry of the fleet. It was against his wish, in manifest violation of existing treaties, that the ships penetrated into the Sea of Marmora. It is against his will and in defiance of international law that they remain there. The duty of protecting the life and property of British residents is a pretext which the English themselves were the first to laugh at. But that is not all. The British Cabinet raises one difficulty after another about taking part in the Congress. It demanded that all the preliminary treaty should be communicated to that assembly. The text of that treaty is published and known to every one. It has demanded that each of the points may be discussed, and the principle of entire liberty of appreciation and action his been recognized for all the Powers. All that, however, does not satisfy it, and its attitude indicates the possibility of a refusal which would close the chance of pacification. In the last place we learn that on the protest of the English Ambassador at Constantinople the Porte has had to oppose the embarcation of the Russian troops at Boyukdere, and thus renders impossible the execution of the first clause of the peace. Is it not time to demand of the Cabinet of London what it really wants? Does it wish to prolong, revive, extend the war when every one in Europe—the belligerents as well as the neutrals—wishes the re-establishment and consolidation of peace by general accord? If so, let it speak out frankly, so that the world may know what it wants and why it wants it. We do not speak of European interests, for they are unquestionably for peace; but what are the British interests which are threatened? Is it Egypt? The Suez Canal? Certainly not. Is it the Straits? The question is reserved for the Congress, and it is England alone which delays its assembling. Is it, then, Constantinople? The presence of Russian troops at San Stefano is the consequence of the presence of the British Squadron in the Sea of Marmora, and it is again England which prevents the evacuation. We state it with profound regret, but there is only one explanation of the matter, and that is the want of agreement. Compromised by its undecided and malevolent policy since the beginning of the Eastern crisis and during the whole course of the war, it sees in the peace, such as it is, made by the preliminaries at San Stefano, only a success for Russia and a danger for its own *prestige* in the East. What it requires is to impose a check upon Russia, or to oppose to the Russian *fait accompli* an English *fait accompli* in its own interest. Is it fitting for Europe to allow a single Power to compromise the interests of peace, to cause new hecatombs, and, perhaps, a general conflagration for the simple satisfaction of her *amour-propre* and her *prestige*? That question forces itself upon the Cabinets and on public opinion. The time for diplomatic circumlocutions and equivocal declarations is at an end. Every one desires peace. England alone puts obstacles in the way. Will that be tolerated by Europe? If not, let Europe cite England before her judgment seat and summon the Governments to re-establish the sphere of international law by withdrawing the fleet from the Straits and making a formal engagement not to send it back again. If Europe does tolerate it, then it is all over with the independence of the Continent (*c'en est fait de l'indépendance du Continent!*) and the peace of the world will be at the mercy of English policy."

"GAG."—The other day, Lord Hertford entered a West-end theatre. The words of a song were wafted to his ears, and these words said, that the Judges were given £5,000 a year to dress in red and do nothing. Next day, he wrote to the manager, to inform him, that the song must be withdrawn. The manager replied, that, as the song was "gag," the Lord Chamberlain had no jurisdiction over it, and that it would not be withdrawn. Lord Hertford answered, that he had the power to suppress everything indecent, immoral, or profane, and that, therefore, the licence would be withdrawn from the theatre, if over the song was sung again. On this the manager collapsed. The plea of "gag" not being under the control of the Lord Chamberlain, is absurd. "Gag" means words, that are interpolated by a performer, and which are not in the text, that has been submitted to the licenser of plays. Once admit that "gag," although indecent, profane, and immoral, cannot be checked, and play licences would be a mockery. I think that Lord Hertford was quite right to take action in regard to this matter. There are few men, who work harder than Judges; it is essential that the Bench should be recruited from the best lawyers at the Bar, and this would be impossible, if the salaries were reduced. Anyhow, the question is not likely to be handled to the public advantage, by a comic singer, nor is a theatre precisely the place in which it ought to be agitated.

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Compensated for temperatures, positions, &c.
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For tropical climates.

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"THE TIMES" says, "Mr. Streeter, of 18, New Bond Street produces his Watches by Machinery, whereby the saving of one third the cost is effected."

The Jewellery Business now carried on at 18, NEW BOND STREET, W., as the third oldest established amongst the Court Jewellers of England. It was first established in Bevis Marks, in the City of London, during the XVIIth Century, was afterwards removed and carried on as a West-End Jeweller's in Hanover square, and from thence to 18, NEW BOND STREET, W.

AND

Warrants of Appointment were given during the reigns of GEORGE III., GEORGE IV., WILLIAM IV., and QUEEN VICTORIA, as Jewellers, Goldsmiths, and Watchmakers.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., well sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A four-seated Madras built sea spring open carriage with a pair of Bay Australian mares.
6 Handsome pegu ponies; in them two pairs.
An English built buggy.
The property of Surgeon A. H. Hughes, proceeding to Europe.
An English built mail-phaeton with a pair of bay Australian horses and a set of plated mounted double harness.
An English built miniature brougham with a pair of chesnut Arab horses and a set of brass mounted double harness.
The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.
1 Dark Bay Decksny poney.
1 Bay Arab poney
1 Grey Arab horse, 14-2, very quiet, carries a lady.

AUCTION SALE of piece goods at the office of Messrs. Wallace and Co. Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.
On TUESDAY the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, a large quantity of white and coloured piece goods, &c.
N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots at Breach Candy.
On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 6-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of P. Benn, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, a first class solid mahogany patent repeater square planoforte by Collard and Collard, nearly new, a collection of plants and ferns, &c., at No. 46, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. J. HOWELLS and C. W. WARNEFORD to sell by Public Auction, at their residence, No. 46, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, this day SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., the whole of their valuable household furniture, plants, plants, &c., the same comprises glasswore, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated ice pitcher, cruet, egg, and nickle frames, round waiters, table candlesticks, dish covers, silver presentation cup, spoons and dessert knives, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier, oval, washhand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, ottoman, drawing room, easy, arm, and without arm chairs, whatnot, bookstands, batstand, elegantly carved blackwood bedstead, camp cot, almyra wardrobes, cupboards, mahogany dressing glasses, Brussel's carpets, a first-class solid mahogany patent repeater, square planoforte by Collard and Collard, nearly new, piano stool, flower vases, glass aquarium, with golden fishes, pictures, table ornaments, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, plants and ferns, &c., &c.
Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK BOARDS, PLANKS AND SCANTLINGS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder.
About 100 tons superior Moulmein Teak Boards, Planks and Scantlings of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—
24 bales Grey Shirtings 8½ lbs.
10 cases T Red garments, 28 yards.
3 bales Grey Dhoties.
1 case T. Red Dresses.
8 oblong marble slabs 30 by 19
8 " " " 44 by 21½
8 " " " 48 by 24
8 " " " 54 by 26
18 " " " 59 by 29
4 round " " 3 feet in diameter.
4 " " " 3 feet 9 inches in diameter.
On account and at the risk of Shahimtoolla Bhaijibhoy, per S. S. "Saturne."
K. & C. P. 163 } 1 case 51 doz. glass scent bottles of different assortment and colours

SALE OF DEVOE'S KEROSINE OIL.
On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.
Ex "Game Cock."
On account and at the risk of Goolamhusson Abdool Cader—325 cases Devoe's kerosine oil.
On account and at the risk of Gurrimjee Dossajee—850 cases Devoe's kerosine oil.
On account and at the risk of Sorabjee Framjee Gamut—500 cases Devoe's kerosine oil.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Abdoolally 250 cases Devoe's kerosine oil.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Bounevialle & Co—300 cases Devoe's kerosine oil.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN JAMLEE MOHOLA OF BAPOO KHOTE STREET.
On TUESDAY next, the 23rd April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Chintoo Anundjee Ranjee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dhoolub Moorarjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 31st day of March 1873:—
All that piece of land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side and fronting Jamlee Mohola or Bapoo Khote Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bhoolesbwar, containing by admeasurement 99 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2981 and assessed under No. 53, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Jamlee Mohoila Street, on the north by the house of Sava Dewjee and on the south formerly by the house of Mahomed Syed Hoosein Rogay, and now of Shiekar Girdhur Dhurumsey.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

NOTICE OF SALE.
NOTICE is hereby given that on TUESDAY next, the 23rd day of April, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at a godown in Armenian Lane, Fort, by order of Messrs. Nuthoo Laljee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. E. Frankonburg and Co. and their indentors,
A large quantity of cotton and woollen goods, comprising woollen cloth of various qualities and colours, white shirtings, prints of various sorts, white doria stripes, white jaconet, Victoria lawns, silk, velvet, blankets, carpets, socks and stockings, coloured flannel, alpacca, perfumery, hosiery, purses, portmanteaus, panorama balls, &c.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 5 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the Spinning Mill called or known by the name of Girgaum or Arkwright Mill at Chowpatty.
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Marwadee Goolabrady Hurnarrayen, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Marwadee Akaychund Rambux, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of Oct. 1874. All the buildings with plants and machinery used as a spinning mill and more particularly described as under. All that piece of ground or cort, together with the messuages or buildings standing thereon, situate at Chowpatty Road, on the north side of Chowpatty Road, in the subdistrict of Bhoolesbwar, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 216, containing by admeasurement 5146 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Hurry Kessowjee, deceased, on the south by the said Chowpatty Road, on the west by the property of Yadowjee Cunnajee and the said Hurry Kessowjee, and on the east formerly by the property of Nacoda Rogay, Hussonbebee Pandurang Dadajee, Manock Bhimjee, and Adamally Sultanally and now partly by the B.B. and C. I. Railway and partly by Government ground, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Akheychund Rambux, and are used as a spinning Mill and by the name of Girgaum or Arkwright Mill, together with the plants, engines, machinery and other implements appertaining thereto.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF RANGOON TABLE RICE AND MILL CARGO RICE, LANDED EX S. S. "MATHEW CAY" AND "GOOD HOPE."
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m. at Carnac Bunder Godowns No. 1 and 10 on account and at the risk of first purchaser Bhut Peerjeunker Vundravun.

H—2022 Bags Table Rice.
P—1733 " " "
N— 515 " " "
4272 Bags
and
N & B } 775 bags of Mill Cargo Rice.
M }

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, 2 double barrelled central fire guns in case, one by George H. Daw, and the other by T. Murcott, a single barrelled Rifle in case by E. M. Reilly and Co. a strong light Norfolk cart, a strong young pony, plants, &c., at No 6, Marine Lines.
On FRIDAY next, the 26th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence No. 6, Marine Lines the valuable household furniture, guns, rifle, Norfolk cart pony, &c., the property of an officer leaving his bungalow. Full particulars will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, &c., in tent, near the Sainting Battery, Apollo Bunder.
On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in tent, near the Apollo Bunder, the handsome household furniture, the property of L. A. WALKINS, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter.

FOR SALE.
A few Barrels Sinclair's Fresh Belfast Hams and Bacons in canvas.
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Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from Messrs TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.

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To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.
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